

# THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

A Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, Family and News Journal.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

VOL. III., NO. 45.

## THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A Large Weekly Agricultural, Family and News Paper, designed to interest and entertain Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics, and the Families of all classes.

Published in the third story of *Free Press* Buildings, corner of Griswold & Woodbridge sts., Detroit.

WM. M. DOTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

E. F. JOHNSTONE, {  
Mrs. L. B. ADAMS, { Corresponding Editors.

### Important Reduction in the terms of the Farmer.

TERMS.—One copy \$1.50; six copies \$8; ten copies \$12; fifteen copies \$17; twenty copies \$22; thirty copies \$32; forty copies \$42; fifty copies \$50 (only \$1 each!) payable strictly in advance.

### Eight Months for \$1! Eighteen Months for \$2!!

This obviates the inconvenience of remitting portions of a dollar—stamps or change—by mail. Forward even dollars as often as the "a" appears on the slip with your name, and we will credit you according to the above rates.

☛ Trial Subscribers supplied until January 1st for twenty-five cents.

### Notice.

All persons in arrears on subscription to the *Farmer* whose subscriptions are not paid on or before November 15th, 1861, will be charged 25 cts. extra thereafter, and those who do not pay up by the 1st of December, 1861, will be charged 50 cts. extra.

### A Suggestion.

Considering the great liability of Potatoes to disease, and their limited *real* value as food, we suggest that it may be profitable next season to devote a portion of the land usually planted to potatoes, to the Chinese Sugar Cane, *provided* a sufficient amount will be raised in your neighborhood to warrant the procurement, by lease or purchase, of a good crushing mill and evaporator. Let the matter be carefully considered, and also discussed in the columns of the *Farmer*. This will be one of the ways to make the *Farmer* pay a round interest in tangible dollars and cents. Unless it can be made to do this, don't take it. It is no time to pay out your money for the sake of *patronizing* this paper. But we ask that full justice be done it in making the estimate.

### Hints on the Potato.

From an elaborate article in a recent number of the *Journal of the West of England Society*, on the potato culture, from the pen of Dr. Lang, in which many important points are discussed, the following conclusions are deduced:

1. *Early Planting* in dry, clean, and well-prepared ground, is essential.

2. White potatoes are less liable to the disease, and therefore to be preferred to the colored sorts.

3. The soil in no case produces or influences the disease.

4. The disease is of a fungoid character, increased in activity by atmospheric causes.

5. All heterogeneous manures are injurious.

6. Lime and salt, mixed in the proportion of 8 tons of lime with 3 cwt. of common salt, is the best manure; and this is the quantity required to the acre.

7. Potatoes that ripen earliest should be exclusively grown.

8. As soon as the disease appears, earthing up the stalks repeatedly with fine earth from the center of the trench is the only effectual preventive to its ravages. To this operation the author consequently attaches the greatest importance.

9. When exposed, *sunlight* appears to arrest the progress of the disease and prevents the decomposition of the tuber.

### Origin of the Concord Grape.

In a remote part of the garden of a Mr. Bull, residing near Boston, a wild vine had sprung up, from seed accidentally dropped, as the owner supposed, which in its general appearance and character, very much resembled the wild grape, but whose fruit was very sweet, ripening the last of August. He removed it to the trellis, near his Catawba, and other vines, giving it good cultivation; gathered the crop when matured, and planted the seeds from which he selected what is now so widely and so favorably known among horticulturists as the Concord grape.

The editor of the *New England Farmer*, speaking of a visit to the Concord, in Mr. Bull's grounds, in 1854, says:

We found the old parent vine one mass of branches, foliage, and fruit; some of the leaves measured thirteen inches in breadth, and the clusters seven and a half inches long, and five and a half broad across the shoulders; this, too, on the eighth of August! Indeed, the clusters fully average in size; those on the vines of the Hamburg, under glass. Two vines four years planted out, and running over a trellised arbor, had each about sixty bunches, several of them of the size just named. This was altogether too large a crop for vines of that age to bear; thirty clusters on each, or sixty on both, would be an ample crop; but Mr. Bull intends that all may know what the vine will do; and that the grapes may be tasted freely, he declines to reduce the number, though it may greatly increase the size and beauty of the clusters. Not a speck of mildew or rot has been seen, and the foliage has been so thick and vigorous

that even the thrip seems to keep shy of this variety, preferring the tender foliage of the *Isabella*. Of the hardness of the Concord we can only say, that, with the thermometer at 28 degrees below zero, last winter, not an inch of wood was injured; while the *Isabella* was killed in some parts of Concord to the ground.

### Cultivation of the Quince.

Why is the quince bush so generally condemned to some out-of-the-way corner in the back-yard, where old shoes, broken crockery, and other household rubbish are thrown? When properly cared for, it is a beautiful ornamental shrub, with blossoms superior to those of many a prized foreigner; and its habit of growth makes it an admirable connecting link between the smaller shrubs and the standard trees. What more beautiful sight in autumn than its bended limbs loaded with golden fruit? And what housekeeper thinks her winter stores complete without quince jelly, marmalade, or the fruit preserved plain? The treatment of the bush has been shabby, and very often it has come into disfavor because it did not repay neglect with a fine yield of smooth, handsome quinces. But it responds well to generous culture, and fruit-growers have found it a profitable crop for market.

The quince should have a rich, deep mellow soil. Although the roots spread near the surface, depth of soil is needed to guard against drought, to which the tree is very sensitive. The apple quince is most prolific, and the fruit is generally preferred to other varieties. Deep cultivation, such as is required for the standard pear, will not do for the quince, because of the shallow depth at which the roots grow. A light hoeing, and mulching with tan bark, leaves, straw, or other suitable material, must be depended on to keep down weeds and supply moisture. An annual dressing of the surface with salt is generally recommended, but respecting the utility of this we have some doubts. Little pruning is needed, only enough to clear out suckers and sprouts, and prevent robbing of the branches. The apple tree borer often attacks the trunk, and the same precaution is necessary for prevention as in the case of the apple tree.

The quince is easily propagated by cuttings or layers. Seedlings are not certain to be true to kind, and it is therefore preferable to procure stock from a growing tree, if rooted plants of known variety cannot be obtained.—[Ex.]

**Increase of Flour and Grain Exports.**

The increase of exports of flour from New York this year over last is considerable, and that of wheat and corn is still greater. The export of flour from that port during the last week in October of last year was 68,778 barrels, valued at \$404,778; during the same week this year, 86,666 barrels, valued at \$507,347.

During the last week in October, of last year, 415,678 bushels of wheat, valued at \$555,849, and 103,052 of corn, valued at \$79,581, was the amount exported from New York; while during the same week of this year the exports of wheat and corn from that port are: 826,446 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,068,649; and 287,365 bushels of corn, valued at \$174,248.

The total increase in value of exports of flour, wheat and corn during the last week in October of this year, over the same period of last year is \$710,063!

**Great Auction Sale of Wool.**

An important auction sale of 759 bales East India wool took place in New York last week, attended by buyers from Philadelphia, Boston, and many of the New England manufacturing towns. The bidding was spirited and the prices realized are said to have been considerably above the anticipations of even the sellers, being an average of 33 to 34 cts. the lowest grades bringing 24 cts. and the highest 46½. It was principally suitable for the manufacture of army blankets.

**Detroit Produce Market.**

There has been no material change since last week, except a slight decline in wheat, and advance in potatoes and eggs. White wheat is quoted at from \$1.03 to \$1.04; red, 94 to 100. Corn, delivered in bags, 38; oats, 22; rye, 43 to 44; barley, \$1.00 to \$1.05 per cwt.; potatoes, 28 to 35; butter, 10 to 12; eggs 12½; pork unchanged.

**Editors, Why Not Give Credit?**

The Milwaukee *Daily Life* of Nov. 2d copies an important editorial entitled "Leaves as a Fertilizer," from our own paper without giving credit. The Jackson *Patriot* copies an editorial entitled "How Weeds Multiply," without giving credit. Other papers have also made use of our articles without credit. It is probably because they do not know that all articles in the *Farmer* are credited, especially on the 1st, 2nd and 31 pages, are editorials.

**FIELD CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.**—The editor of the N. H. *Journal of Agriculture* recently observed, on a farm near Weare, the following simple and seemingly excellent mode of field culture: "The plants were set in long rows about 18 inches apart—the row and alley being same width. As often as necessary to reset, the alleys are run through with a cultivator and the runners allowed to take root; the old rows are then plowed up and everything goes on as before. Thus all

the benefit of alternate planting is secured with a very little labor."

For garden culture we are fully of the opinion that the best returns will be from cultivating in hills of a few inches apart in the rows, and the rows only far enough apart to admit of good culture, or a mulch of cut straw, saw dust, or leaves. Considering flavor together with productiveness, the Triomphe de Gand is probably the best variety for Garden culture and inferior to none for field culture—Let us have the experience of some of our Strawberry growing patrons on this point.

**The War News.**

It will be seen by a dispatch copied elsewhere that Lieut. G. H. Winfield Scott has resigned, and Gen. B. McClellan has become his successor. This will probably not affect the military condition of the country as McClellan has doubtless long been virtually in supreme command.

We have reliable information now that Gen. Fremont has been superseded by Gen. Hunter. The order reached him while making preparations to give battle to an advancing force of Confederates. There was great indignation among his officers, at last accounts. It is affirmed that at least his body guard will be disbanded. Fremont urged the soldiers to stand by the good old flag under all vicissitudes.

The Confederate force in Missouri is represented as outnumbering the Federal force, and advancing under M. Culloch.

In Western Virginia Rosecrantz was having an engagement with Floyd, at last accounts, with fair prospect of gaining an important victory.

No reliable news has been received as to the destination of the great Naval Expedition. We see that it consists of over eighty vessels, instead of fifty as stated in our last.

**Flax Cotton.**

An Iowa correspondent of a morning paper talking of the culture and preparation of flax in that State, writes from Fairfield:

We have had in operation at this place one of "Rudell's Brakes" and a "Scutcher" or "Duster," both manufactured in Rhode Island, for the purpose of preparing flax straw for the manufactory. The process is as follows:

The flax is mowed with an ordinary scythe or mowing machine, before it is thoroughly ripe; is cured in every respect the same as hay. It may be threshed the same as any other grain, the tangling of the straw not injuring the fibre in the east. It is not necessary that it should undergo a rotting process, as it breaks equally as well without, the only advantage of rotting over unrotted straw being in the distance it may have to be hauled, as the former weighs about one half less than the latter; there being a corresponding difference in price.

The brake separates the woody portion or shives it into small particles, which are removed by the duster. It is then ready for

baling and shipping to the manufacturer, where it undergoes the cottonizing process. One ton of straw yields from 500 to 1000 lbs. of lint. About 200 tons of the unrotted straw has been engaged in the vicinity of this place at \$5 per ton, by the party who has the control of the machinery here. This is intended merely as an introduction to the operation for next season, when a large amount of machinery will be located here for the purpose of preparing the straw for market. Two of the same brakes are in operation at Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, with the same success as here.

I do not think that we can entertain a doubt as to the success of this movement. With Yankee ingenuity and Western perseverance both interested, there can be no such thing as fail.

**FLAX COTTON.**—A Boston correspondent thus speaks of the recent invention for "fixing out" Kug Cotton:

There are now in operation in this city experimental works for the manufacture of flax fibre into a material called fibrilla or flax cotton. This can be produced in any quantity at seven and eight cents per pound, and the cloth made from it is better in every respect, and will take and preserve colors better than cloth made from cotton. The raw material, flax, wild or cultivated, can be produced and is produced in Canada and all the Northern States in vast quantities. Col. Lander in one of his recent reports speaks of coming to plains covered with immense quantities of this plant growing wild.

Now, here is an article which even now can be had in quantities so that its material can be produced at from two or three cents per pound less than cotton, which makes a better cloth, and which is destined to supersede cotton. Slowly but surely the parties owning the patents for the process of manufacturing this article are working it into the attention of our people.

**Sorghum.**

A correspondent at Wellsville, Lenawee county, under date of Oct. 2d sends us the following statement, the reliability of which is unquestionable:

**FRIEND N. YES:**—I saw in your paper that a Mr. K. had been making Sorghum Syrup, of good quality and flavor, and that it yielded at the rate of one gallon per rod, or 160 gallons per acre. Now, I don't know whether this was a big crop for Tekonsha, but away down in old Lenawee, near Wellsville station, something may be done.

On the 9th day of May last, I planted a piece of ground three by five rods to Sorghum—rows four feet apart one way and three feet the other. The plants were used well and suckered until the 10th of July, at which time they were about three feet high. Nothing more was done until the 1st of October, just, when the Sorghum was cut, stripped and drawn to the mill. On the 14th it was crushed and the juice poured down 32 gallons of proma syrup weighing 11½ lb. per gallon. —[*Marshall Expounder*]

**GEO. O. ROBINSON,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Detroit, Mich.

OFFICE, BUIHL BLOCK, NO. 82 GRISWOLD ST.  
Practices in the several Courts, and devotes special attention to making collections.  
If desired, the best references will be furnished.  
November 8, 1861. 4511.



## Literary Notices.

**The AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA** — The thirteenth volume of this great work has lately been issued by the publishers Messrs. Appleton Brothers, New York. The new volume comprises the subjects between *Samuel Parr* and *Redwitz* a German poet of some note. There is no falling off in the excellence and ability of this great work as it approaches completion. We believe that it is the design to have the work complete in sixteen volumes, when the whole will form a small library of reference of the highest character. The editors, Messrs. Charles A. Dana and George Ripley, have performed the task they have undertaken so far with great judgment and discrimination, and the work will be a lasting monument of their learning and industry. The articles that have been furnished, have come from the pens of the ablest writers and most scientific men both in this country and in Europe, and the publishers have spared no expense to make it a standard work, equal in character to the most celebrated works of like kind which have been long in use in England, France and Germany. Amongst the biographical notices of living persons, we cite as showing the useful character of the work for reference the following: Parton, the author of the life of Aaron Burr, and his wife the well known "Fanny Fern"; Parta, the celebrated singer; Coventry Patmore, the English poet; Sir Joseph Paxton, builder of the great World's fair building in London; Dr. Pierce, of Harvard, the mathematician; Marshal Pottier; Power, the sculptor; Procter, the poet, and his daughter; the Quineys, of Massachusetts; Rawlinson, the archaeologist, and others. The immense mass of other information in a volume of this work can only be understood by an examination. Wm. B. Howe is the agent for the sale of this work in Detroit.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE** for November closes the volume. This standard periodical keeps up its high character, as the most entertaining periodical of the day. Its illustrations of popular subjects are unrivalled and it deserves the great popularity it has attained. Besides a number of original articles, it contains Thackeray's story of Philip and Anthony Trollope's *Olely Farm*. The illustrated articles descriptive of the treason of Benedict Arnold, and of the United States army office are themselves a volume. For the coming volume we will receive subscriptions at the rate of \$3.50 for the *Farmer* and this Magazine together; also at the same price for Harper's Illustrated Weekly.

The **ATLANTIC MONTHLY** for November is a rich number, and its contents are varied in character. George Sand, the well known French novelist, is treated with delicate care in the first article; Dr. Holmes contributes a very pretty poetic "Flower of Liberty," but we cannot say that J. R. Lowell's "Washers of the Shroud" is either elegant or pointed. Mrs. Stowe continues her story of "Agnes of

Sorrento," which begins to assume form. — There are many other articles of great literary and political interest in this number. We will furnish The Atlantic Monthly and the *Farmer* during 1862 for \$3.50.

## GEN. SCOTT RESIGNED.

Gen. McClellan's Order on Assuming Command of the Armies of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Major General McClellan to night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861. }  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 91 FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast responsibility, but confiding as I do in the loyalty, discretion, and courage of our troops; and believing as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I can not doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices. The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret, that the weight of many years, and the effect of the increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation—the hero who in his youth raised high in reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood—who, in his more mature years proved to the world, the American skill and valor could repeat, it is not eclipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Moncumas—whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country—whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life—a warrior, who scorned the selfish glories of the battle field where his great qualities as statesman could be employed more profitably for his country—a citizen whom his declining years has given to the world, and disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career, such the character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of our nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is something we cannot regret—the bright example of his life. Let us hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years; let our victories illuminate the close of a life of honor.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,  
Maj Gen Comd U S A.

General McClellan has assumed command Scott having retired Nov 1. The President told him that the position was assigned him at the suggestion of Gen Scott, and the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet.

## SUFFOLK PIGS AND SOUTH-DOWN BUCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale a number of pure blood Suffolk Pigs, all of which are direct from the Stickney imported stock. There are no better or more improved stock in the country. Also two premium Southdown Buck Lambs,

F. E. ELDERED.

Detroit, Oct. 29, 1861.

44w4

## MUSIC BOOKS!

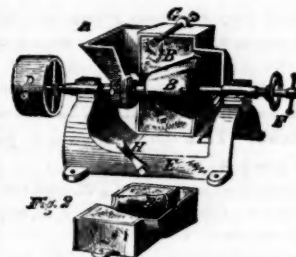
**THE ASAPH JUST OUT,  
DIAPASON  
DAYSPRING  
THANKSGIVING  
NEW LUTE OF ZION,  
PEOPLES' TUNE BOOK  
SHAW  
CYTHARA  
JUBILEE  
OLIVE BRANCH,  
SABBATH BELL,  
ECLECTIC,  
HALLELUJAH,  
ANTHEM THANKSGIVING**

And all Music Books published, for sale by the Hundred, Dozen, or Single Copy, by

M. A. ALLEN,  
No 158 Jefferson Ave.,  
Detroit, Mich.

## EXCELSIOR

BURR-STONE



FARM MILL

AND ANTI-FRICTION

## HORSE POWER!!

These Mills and Horse-powers took in September last, NINE FIRST PREMIUMS at the WESTERN STATE FAIR and are justly considered superior to all others for

## FARMING, MILLING &amp; OTHER PURPOSES.

The grinding surfaces of this Mill are BURR STONE of conical form, (see cut above) so adjusted that the finest flour and the coarsest feed may be ground with the same mill. Any person can drive the stones with an ordinary miller's pick in one hour. Will grind 3,000 bushels of grain before requiring to be dressed, and will last a lifetime.

With horse power, our smallest mill will grind from 12 to 15 bushels of feed per hour; it run by water or steam-power, from 20 to 25 bushels. The large mill will grind from 30 to 60 bushels of feed per hour. They will do as much work as the flat stone Mill with one half the power.

Price of No. 1 mill for farmers use \$100, Nos. 2&3 mills for Millers use, \$140 & \$170. We also make a wire bolt for No. 1 Mill with which farmers living at a distance from mills are enabled to make their own flour. Price \$25, extra.

These mills are also superior for grinding COFFEE, SPICES, PLASTER, BONES, Etc., Etc.

## ANTI-FRICTION HORSE POWER

Is especially designed to drive THRESHING MACHINES, FARM MILLS, HAY CUTTERS, SAWS, PLANING MACHINES, COTTON GINS, ETC.

It has many advantages over the powers in general use, is portable, compact, simple, strong, and cheap; 12

50 per cent lighter draft than any other,

and is not liable to get out of order. It runs so easy that THREE POUNDS DRAUGHT WILL KEEP THE POWER IN MOTION. The friction is reduced by IRON BALLS, so arranged in all the bearings that the whole weight of the castings runs upon them. These powers are designed for 1 to 8 horses.

Agents wanted in every county. Rights for sale.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Circulars to  
BENNET BROTHERS,  
43m6 42 and 44 Greene St., Near Canal, New-York

## The Story Teller.

## Valley Forge.

A LEGEND OF THE REV. LUTHER.

Hidden away there in a deep glen, not many miles from Valley Forge, a quaint old farm house rose darkly over a wide waste of snow.

It was a cold, dark winter, and the snow began to fall, while from the broad fireplace of the old farm house the cheerful blaze of massive logs flashed around a wide and spacious room.

Two persons sat by the fire—a father and child. The father, who sits yonder with a soldier's belt slung over his farmer's dress is a man of seventy years, his eyes blood-shot, his face wrinkled and hollowed by care, and by disipation more than care.

And the daughter, who sits in the full light of the blaze, opposite her father—a slender formed girl of some seventeen years, is clad in a coarse musy skirt and kerchief, which made up the costume of a farmer's daughter in the days of the Revolution.

She was not beautiful—ah, no!

Care—perhaps that disease, consumption, which makes the heart grow cold to name—has been busy with that young face, sharpened its outlines, and stamped it with a deadly paleness.

There is no bloom on that young woman. The brown hair is all plummy aside from the pale brow. Then tell me what it is you see when you gaze into her face.

You look at that young girl, and see nothing but the gleam of two large eyes, that burn into your soul.

Yes, those eyes are unnaturally large, and dark and bright; perhaps consumption is feeding them.

And now then, as the father sits there so sad, and silent and pale tell me, I pray, the story of their lives.

That man, Jacob Manheim, was a peaceful, happy man before the Revolution. Since the war has begun, he has become drunken and idle; driven his wife, broken-hearted to the grave; and worse than all, joined a gang of tory refugees, who scour the land at dead of night, burning and murdering as they go.

To night, at the hour of two, this tory band will lie in wait at a neighboring pass, to attack and murder Washington, whose starving soldiers are yonder in their haunts, Valley Forge.

Washington, in his lonely journeyings is wont to pass this farm-house; the cut throats are in the next chamber, drinking and feasting as they wait for two o'clock at night.

And the daughter, Mary—for her name was Mary—they loved that name in the good old times—what was the story of her life?

She had been reared by the mother, now dead, and taught to revere this man Washington, who will to night be attacked and murdered—to revere him next to God. Nay, more, that mother on her death bed, joined her daughter's hand to a partisan leader, Harry Williams, who now shares the crust and cold at Valley Forge.

Well might the maiden's eye flash with unnatural brightness—well may her pale face gather a single burning flush in the centre of each cheek.

For, yesterday afternoon, she went four miles, over roads of ice and snow, to tell Capt. Williams of the plot of the refugees. She did not reach Valley Forge until Washington had left on one of his journeys; so this night at twelve o'clock, the partisan company occupied the rocks above the neighboring pass to trap the followers of George Washington.

Yes, that pale and slender girl, remembering the words of her dying mother, had broken through her obedience to her father, after a long and bitter struggle in a faithful daughter's heart! She had betrayed his plot to the enemies, stipulating first for the life and safety of her father.

And now, as the father and child are sitting there, the shouts of the tory refugees echo from the next chamber as the hand of the old clock is on the hour of eleven. Hark! there is a sound of horse's hoofs within the farm yard, there is a pause; the door opens and a tall figure, wrapped in a thick cloak, white with snow, enters, advances to the fire, and in brief words solicits some refreshments and an hour's repose.

Why does the tory Manheim start aghast at the sight of the stranger's blue and gold uniform?

Then mumbling to his daughter about getting some food for the traveler, he rushed wildly into the next room where his brother tories were feasting. Tell me, why does that young girl stand trembling before the tall stranger, veiling her eyes from that calm face, and his blue eyes and kindly smile?

Ah! if we may believe the legends of that time, few men, few warriors, who dared the terrors of battle with a smile, could stand unabashed before the solemn presence of Washington. For it was Washington, exhausted with a long journey, his limbs stiffened and his face benumbed with cold, who returning to the camp sooner than his usual hour, was forced by the storm to take refuge in the farmer's house, and claim a little food and an hour's repose at his hands. In a few minutes, behold this stranger, with his cloak thrown off sitting at that oaken table, eating the food spread out by the girl, who stands trembling by his side.

And look! her hand is extended as if to warn him of his danger, but she makes no sound. Why all this silent agony for the man who sits so calmly there?

One moment ago, as the girl in preparing the hasty supper, opened yonder closet adjoining the next room, she heard the low whispers of her father and the tories. She heard the dice box rattle, as they were casting to see who should stab Washington in his sleep!

And now the words, "Beware! on this night you die!" trembling half formed upon her lip, when her father comes hastily from the room and hushes her with a look.

"Show the gentleman to his room, Mary," (how calmly polite a murderer can be!) "that chamber at the head of the stairs on the left, you mind."

Mary takes the light, trembling and pale. She leads the soldier up the old, oaken stairs. They stand at the landing, in this wing of the farm house, composed of two rooms, divided by thick walls from the main body of the mansion. On one side, the right is the door of Mary's chamber; on the other, the left, was the chamber of the soldier, to him the chamber of death.

For a moment Mary stands there, trembling and confused. Washington gazes upon that pale girl with a look of surprise. Look! she is about to warn him of his danger, when see there! her father's rough face appears above the head of the stairs.

"Mary, show the gentleman into that room on the left. And, look ye, girl, its getting late, and you had better go into your room and go to sleep."

While the tory watches from the head of the stairs Washington enters the chamber on the left; Mary, the one on the right.

An hour passes. Still the storm beats on the roof; still the snow drifts in the hills. Before the fire, in the dim old hall, of the farm house, are seven drunken men, with that tall tory, Jacob Manheim, sitting in their midst, the murderer's knife in his hand; for the lot has fallen on him. He is to go up and stab the sleeping man.

Even the half drunken murderer turns pale at the thought; how the knife trembles in his guilty hand—trembles against the pistol barrel; the jers of his comrades arouse him to the work; the light is in one hand, the knife in the other; he goes up stairs; he listens first at the door of his daughter's room on the right, and then at the door of the soldier's on the left. All is still. Then he places the light on the floor; he enters the chamber on the left; he is gone a moment. Silence! there is a faint gleam. He comes forth again, rushes down stairs, and stands before the fire with the bloody knife in his hand.

"Look!" he shrieks, as he scatters the red drops over his comrades, and over the hearth into the fire. "Look! it is the traitor, Washington!"

His comrades gather around him with yells of joy; already in fancy, they count the gold which will be theirs for this deed; when, lo! the stair door opens, and there, without a wound, stands George Washington, asking calmly for his horse!

"What?" shrieked the tory Manheim, "can neither steel nor bullets harm you? Are you a living man? Is there no wound in your uniform?"

The apparition drives him mad.

He starts forward; he places his hand tremblingly upon the arms and breast of Washington. He then looks at the bloody knife, clasped in his right hand, and stands there quivering in the death spasm.

While Washington looks on in silent won-



der, the door is thrown open; the bold troopers from Valley Forge throng the room with the gallant and bronzed visage of Capt. Williams in their midst.

At this moment the old clock in the room struck twelve.

Then a horrid thought crashed through the brain of the tory, Mannheim. He seizes the light, rushes to the room of his daughter, on the right. Some one had just risen from the bed—the chamber was vacant—then towards the chamber on the left, with steps of leaden heaviness! Lo! now the knife quivers in his hand. He pauses at the door—he listens—his blood curdles in his veins. Gathering courage, he pushes open the door—went to war with the bed, through whose curtains he had struck so blindly a moment ago. Again he pauses—not a sound; stillness more terrible than the grave. He flings aside the curtains.

There, in the full light of the lamp, her form but half covered, bathed in her own blood—there lay his daughter Mary.

And do not look upon the face of her father, as he starts silently back, frozen stone; but in his pause of horror, listen to the mystery of the deed.

After the father had gone down stairs an hour ago, Mary silently stole from the chamber on the right, her soul shaken from a thousand fears. She opened the door on the left, and beheld Washington sitting at the table. She thought her existence was in the act, she asked him, in a tone of calm politeness, to enter the room on the right. Mary entered the chamber on the left.

Can you imagine the agony of that girl's soul, as, lying on the bed intended as the couch of Washington, she silently awaited the knife, although that knife might be clenched in a father's hand!

And now that father, frozen to stone, stood there, holding the light in one hand, the other still clenching the red knife.

There lay his child, the blood streaming from that wound in her arm, her eyes covered with a glassy film.

"Mary!" shrieked the guilty father—for rubber and toy as he was, he called to her but that was all he could say.

Suddenly she seemed to wake from the stupor. She sat up in bed, with glassy eyes. The strong hand of death was on her. As she sat there, erect and glassy, the room was thronged with soldiers. Her lover rushed forward, and called her by name. No answer. Called again—spoke to her in that familiar voice of olden time; still no answer.—She knew him not.

Yes, it was true—the strong hand of death was upon her.

"He has escaped?" she said, with a husky voice.

"Yes!" shrieked the father. "Live, Mary, only live, and to-morrow I will join in the camp at Valley Forge."

There that girl—the heroic woman—dying as she was, not so much from the wound in

her arm as from the agony which has broken her last chord of life, spread forth her arms as if she beheld a form floating above the bed beckoning her away.

"Mother!" she whispered, while there grouped the soldiers—there, with speechless agony on his brow, stood the lover—there hiding his face with one hand, while the other grasped the light, crouched the father—the light flashing over her dark bed, with the form in its center. "Mother, thank God!—For with my life I have saved him—"

Look! even as staring on that bloody couch there, she speaks that half-armed word, her arms stiffen, her eyes wide open, set in death, glare in her father's face.

She is dead. From the room her spirit has gone.

That half-armed word, still quivering on the lips of the heroic woman—that word uttered in a husky whisper, checked by the death rattle, was—WASHINGTON—[Selected

#### Air, Sunshine and Health.

A New-York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive book-keeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear room, where the books were kept, opened into a back yard, so surrounded by high walls, that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidentally a window-glass of the family-room was broken, in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates.—The physician at once traced the connection, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window-pane should not be repaired.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of her time were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupuytren, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone; the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or *hôtels* of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."

The lungs of a dog become tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows sildely, pale and scraggling, if no sunlight falls upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regard sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health.

From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars, and rooms on the northern side

of buildings, or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as family rooms or chambers, or as libraries or studies." Such apartments are only fit for "stowage," or purposes which never require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that the family room and the chambers shall be the most commodious, lightest and brightest apartments in his dwelling.—[*Hall's Journal of Health*

#### Italian Bees.

The Italian bee is a variety of honey bee originally imported from Italy. They are rather larger than our common bee (black bee) and are said to have a longer proboscis than our kind, by which they are enabled to plunge deeper into some flowers than ours can, and thereby obtain a larger field of operation. They are also of a color different from ours.

The mode of operation in breeding them is to obtain an Italian Queen to put with the common kind and thus breed half-broods or hybrids, as they call them. If you wish to breed full broods, you must obtain some full blood bees—(drones and workers) with the queen.—[*Me Farmer*.

**DRYING IN PAINT.**—There is a liquid called Japan, which is used for drying in paints—can be purchased for \$1, or \$1 25 per gallon. Two teaspoons of good Japan is sufficient for a pint of paint. Use in proportion to your amount of paint. My motto is, pay well for a good article—there are inferior kinds of Japan—get the best. This should not be used in white paints; for, being dark liquid, it would injure its pureness; but for all paints that are colored, it is superb. A person may paint her floor after tea and it will be perfectly dry by breakfast time, if she has a good article of Japan for dryer. A lady may paint a moderate sized kitchen after tea herself.

**GREASE SPOTS.**—The following is from the "Agriculturist." Many of these eyesores may be removed for a sixpence invested in French Chalk. Susanne, of Brooklyn, gives as an example, that her four-year old carried a nice edition of Cowper into the kitchen and dabbed it into the butter plate. She scraped some of the French Chalk over the spots of grease and in an hour afterward brushed off the powder, and put on a fresh dose, leaving it three or four hours, when Cowper was himself again. "The application operates equally well upon greased clothing, though sometimes, two or three applications may be needed. The French Chalk (clay) can be obtained at any drug store."

#### Feed Bones to the Hens.

If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only digest the bones and make a better nature of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefited by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscles that will adhere to the bones.—[*Homestead*

There are many whose whole wisdom consists in hiding their want of it.

## Selections.

### Bread Making.

Instead of wetting the flour with simple water take two or three pounds of wheat bran and boil it in two gallons of water. When the goodness is extracted from the bran, during which time the liquor will waste half a gallon or so, strain it and let it cool. When it is cooled down to the temperature of new milk, mix it with twenty five pounds of flour and as much salt and yeast as would be useful for other bread; knead it exceedingly well; let it rise before the fire and bake it in small loaves. Small loaves are preferable to large ones, because they take the heat more equally.

There are two advantages in making bread with bran water instead of plain water; the one being in the considerable nourishment in bran, which is thus extracted and added to the bread; the other that flour imbibes much more of bran water than it does of simple water; so much more as to give in the bread produced almost a fifth in weight more than the same quantity of flour made up with plain water would have done. These are important considerations to those who wish to practice a wise economy. Besides there are substances extracted from the bran that are highly conducive to health and which the white wheat bread as commonly made, is deprived of.—[*Ohio Valley Farmer*.

### Sweet Hard Shell Almond.

As but few people, comparatively, know that the Almond can be grown here, and might even be made profitable market fruit, a few facts in regard to it, may serve to disseminate it more, and I therefore give your readers my experience with it.

This variety (the Sweet Hard Shell) will thrive and fruit wherever the Peach will; nay I think it even more hardy.

I set out two young trees, three years ago, and last year they produced some fruit; but this season they were loaded down with it, producing over half a bushel of nice fruit which my children relished exceedingly.

They have a hard shell, but the kernel is very good; in my opinion as good as that of the Soft Shell Almond, which is sold in our markets.

They are planted and cultivated like peach trees, which they closely resemble, and will produce fruit even earlier than the peach.—Every farmer ought to plant a few trees, if it is only to please the little ones, who delight in cracking them in the winter.

GEORGE HUMANN.—[*Valley Farmer*.

**FOR CLEANSING SILK.**—Take equal parts of alcohol or whiskey, soft soap made of wood ashes, and molasses. Mix well, rub the silk with a cloth, (if very much soiled put it in and wash thoroughly,) but for a common soil, rubbing will do; after which, taking the pieces by the corners, rinse up and down in clear water. Do not wring, but hang the articles smoothly upon a line to drip. Or if small, the pieces may be wrapped in a cloth; iron

damp, with a flat not quite hot enough for shirt bosoms, and on the wrong side.

### How to Live.

In these lovely autumn days one almost takes a new lease of life. The bracing air, the intense blue of the heavens, the gorgeous fall flowers the cool mornings and evenings, the delicious noons, the glittering starry nights—ah, how exciting they are! What a holiday yearning they send into the soul; what a vagrant gipsy longing for deliverance from work and restraint. But need it not; for by the measures of duties well fulfilled, and obligations unshrinkingly met, shall be the measure of your truest delight. We are neither butterflies nor children, that life should be all glitter and song. He who enjoys a luxury most keenly is he who has earned it. Inherited ease is inherited disease of both body and mind. No more pitiable objects exist on God's earth than the jaded pleasure seeker. He who with no necessity for labor, and no taste for mental improvement, or enthusiasm for any good or noble cause, counts the lagging hours, and shudders at the word "Immortality."—[*Fanny Fern*.

### Manuring Pear Trees.

Pear trees require care, and few soils are so well adapted to their growth but require pretty high manuring. The best manure for this purpose is bone dust; ashes are also good for the potash is needed. In soils deficient in iron, the scales that collect around an anvil, applied to the soil, have an excellent effect. Guano and the home-made article, hen manure, are also excellent, and should be applied at the present time; in fact, the fall or early winter is decidedly the best for manuring pears. Dig the soil in a circle at least as large as the branches of the tree extend, and apply the manure liberally. If you have pears growing together in an orchard, work the whole of the ground and manure equally over the surface. Keep the ground clean and loose. Drain the land thoroughly, if the water lies on the surface for over an hour after rain, or if the sub soil is wet.—[*Ohio Farmer*.

### Strength of a Kind Word.

Some people are very apt to use harsh, angry words, perhaps because they think they will be obeyed more promptly. They talk loud, swear and storm, though after all they are only laughed at; their orders are forgot, and their ill-temper is remembered.—How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word or even blow cannot do; it will subdue the stubborn will, relax the form, and work wonders. Even the dog, the cat, the horse, though they do not know what you say can tell when you speak a kind word to them. A man was one day driving a cart along the street, the horse was drawing a heavy load and did not turn as the man wished him. The man was in ill temper, and beat the horse; the horse reared and plunged, but he neither did nor would go in

the right way. Another man who was with the cart went up to the horse, patted him on the neck and called him by his name. The horse turned his head and fixed his large eyes on the man as though he would say, "I will do anything for you because you are kind to me!" and bending his broad chest against the load, turned the cart down the narrow lane and trotted on briskly as if the load were a laything. Oul how strong is a kind word.—[*Selected*.

### Power of a Horse's Scent.

There is one perception that a horse possesses, that but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as with the dog; and for the benefit of those that have to drive niggers, such as physicians, and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I have never known it to fail, and I have rode hundreds of miles dark nights; and in my consideration of this power scent, this is my simple advice: never check your horse nights, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safe. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew of one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being traced out by his mate, and that after he had been absent six or eight hours.—[*Homestead*.

### Future Queen of England.

Those who have an interest in the conjugal fate of the Prince of Wales will be pleased to know that the Princess Anne, of Denmark, one of the ladies spoken of as his destined bride, is just fifteen, very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders. Her Royal Highness has been most carefully brought up, and is possessed of a most splendid musical talent, cultivated to its utmost extent by the first masters in Europe. Altogether she is considered one of the most accomplished princesses in Europe, and her portrait in white muslin, with blue ribbon, and a single rosebud in her dark hair, long formed one of the greatest attractions of Giroux's exhibitions at the Boulevards. The Princess of Hesse Darmstadt is not so well known, but is described as being fair and comely, with chestnut hair, and is not only the beauty of the family, but is remarkable for great sweetness and amiability of disposition, and is also slightly "blue."—The Grand Ducal Palace, at which the Princess is to reside, bears the reputation of "a little paradise on earth" because of its undisturbed harmony.—[*Selected*.

**DAHLIAS.**—As soon as the frost has killed the tops of your dahlias, dig up the roots, taking good care that they are not exposed to the action of the frost. Let the soil adhering remain without shaking off. Fasten with a wire, a label with the name distinctly written on it, on each root. Then place the roots in a dry but not warm room, for a few days, where



they can be secure from freezing, and until the soil is dry around them; then pack them away in boxes or barrels among dry sand in the cellar, giving them about the same treatment as potatoes. If the cellar is very dry and secure from frost, the racking among the sand may be omitted. During the winter, the roots should be examined, and any tubers that are rotting, removed with a sharp knife. If you have a green-house, all the trouble of racking &c., is needless, as the best place to keep dahia roots is beneath the stage where they will keep well without any care.—[*Ohio Farmer*.]

#### Causes of Fertility in Soils.

In a letter to the New York Farmers' Club, Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College, says:

The labors of chemists to discover positively all the causes of the fertility of soils, have not yet met with conclusive success. The mechanical structure of the soil is of primary importance. Naked rock grows lichen—the same rock crushed into coarse grains grows a much higher order of vegetable—pulverized fin, the cereals grow in it. Geology, chemistry, botany, physiology, meteorology, mechanics, hydrodynamics, heat, light and electricity, are all intimately combined in the grand process of vegetation. There are sandy soils in our Eastern States, which, without manure, yield meagre crops of rye and buckwheat; but there are sandy soils in Ohio, which, without manure, yield on an average eighty bushels of Indian corn an acre, and have yielded it for twenty to fifty years in unbroken succession, the ingredients of these soils being, by chemical analysis the same.—At present, no difference is known between them except the coarseness of the particles—the first being coarse, while the Ohio sand is an exceedingly fine powder. The power of sands to attract and imbibe moisture and oxygen, was well shown by Schubler, of Hagen, 40 years ago. Of thirteen different soils, quartz sand absorbed in thirty days, 11000 parts of oxygen and no moisture, while humus absorbed 13 of oxygen and 120 of moisture.

**IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS**—The inventive talent of the country seems to be directed, by the war, to the improvements in arms of all descriptions, and great perfection will no doubt be arrived at in them particularly in cannon and shell, &c. A very beautiful and perfect revolver has made its appearance, invented by Dr. William H. Elliott and is being introduced by T. W. Moore, 4-6 Broadway, which does away with a vast sight of machinery of those in use. It seems from its appearance, to cut the old styles in two, leaving the barrels and placing the handle directly under the rear of them. This arrangement not only reduces it to the smallest size, but increases its power and secures the whole force of the cartridge, by disposing of the joints between cylinder and barrels of other forms. It is really the most effective

safe and convenient revolver we have seen, and is as easily carried as a watch. It is difficult to imagine how further improvements can be made in this direction; if as great are made in others, the present war will produce a revolution in fire arms.—[*Wilkes' Spirit*.]

#### A New and Valuable Invention.

Mr. S. N. Rice, of this village, has invented, and has now nearly finished a musical instrument, that, in our opinion, is destined to take entire precedence of the piano, and in fact, all that class of instruments. The tone of this instrument approaches nearer the human voice than anything in the music line that we ever heard—it is in fact, so near that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. It also somewhat resembles the tone of an organ, in its deep and lengthened vibrations. The principle upon which the tone is produced, is entirely different from any other instrument.

It is fourteen years since the idea first occurred to Mr. Rice and was first suggested to him in his endeavors to improve upon the piano. The cost of the instrument will be about the same as the piano. Mr. Rice intends soon to apply for a patent, and has made arrangements with a wealthy gentleman in Chicago, to furnish means for manufacturing. It is truly an important and useful invention, and demonstrates a great inventive genius in the originator. We trust that for a tune which has so long tempted him, may now reward his efforts with success.—[*Horicon (Wis.) Gazette*.]

#### Top-dressing Grass Lands in Autumn.

Our attention was recently called to a piece of grass land upon which some experiments had been made in top-dressing. The piece consisted of two or three acres, had been under drained, plowed, and sowed to grass, and the whole of it in every respect treated alike with the exception of the time of top-dressing it. The same quantity and quality of manure was applied to one part as well as another, and yet the difference in the time of applying the manure made a difference of a hundred per cent. in the crop!

On one portion of the field, the dressing was applied last fall—but we did not learn whether it was before the ground had frozen or not. The manure was made very fine by frequent overhauling—and spread directly from the car—not deposited in heaps. On the remaining portion the dressing was applied in the spring, as early as it was safe for the team to pass over the sward without cutting it up much and where the dressing was applied in the fall, there was double the amount of grass there was on the spring dressed portion!

We hope that many careful experiments of this kind will be made this fall.—[*N. E. Farmer*.]

**SALT F R WINE**—A correspondent of the *Annalen der Landwirtschaft* states some interesting experiments to test the use

of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs weighing 200 lbs. apiece. One pair received with their daily allowance of food two ounces of salt; the other pair similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight the salt was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was 350 lbs. apiece while that of the unsalted five weeks later, had reached only 300 lbs. This experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The author feeds young pigs, according to their age, a quarter to one ounce daily, breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the great heat of summer withholds it in a great degree from them all, as it induces thirst and liability to disease.

#### Bean Meal for Pigs.

In England, on the continent, the practice prevails quite extensively, of feeding pigs and young swine on bean-meal. The beans are ground the same as corn or wheat with us. The *Mark Lane Express* says on this subject:

"A subscriber wishes us to inform him what is the best food for fattening pigs? I have myself tried nearly every description of food, and never have found anything to produce so much weight, or so fine meat, in a given time, as bean meal. Some pigs fed with food mixed with fine topplings, weighed, at six months old, two hundred and eighty pounds, and the pork was allowed to be extremely tender. I last year tried to fatten hogs on grey peas alone, and giving them milk to drink. The animals took on fat rapidly, but did not acquire so great a weight as those fed on bean meal." The legumes are all of them excellent food for swine.

When peas and beans have got wet and mouldy to an extent which renders them unfit for culinary purposes, they should have scalding water poured over them, after being allowed to dry, be reduced to meal for swine, the action of hot water will at once remove fungi or mildew, and render them sufficiently sweet to be eaten by the animals.—[*N. E. Farmer*.]

**IN GROWING TOE-NAILS**—Dr. Washer of the Military Hospital, at Nice, adopts the use of per chloride of iron to tan the parts and make it so tough that the irritation ceases.—After paring away the edge of the nail he stimulates as deeply as possible a little powdered perchloride of iron between the free edge of the nail and the ulcer. It causes a burning sensation for fifteen or twenty minutes, but completely hardens the surface of the ulcer and cures the trouble.

**THE CURCULIO IN THE BLACK KNOT**—Dr. Curcio has brought us some Curculio, in various stages of transformation, taken from the black knot on the cherry. They are precisely identical with the Plum Curculio, a fact which we have before demonstrated.—We think there can be no doubt that the Curculio in the knot, and those in the cherry, plum apple &c., are all one and the same.—[*Horticulturist*.]

## Selections.

### Low Branching Fruit Trees.

BY WILLIAM BACON, RICHMOND, MASS.

In years gone by, as remaining trees in old orchards show, there was an almost universal practice of throwing the tree-tops high into the air; first, by allowing the trunks to arise some six or eight feet before they throw out branches; and second, by pruning the branches near the trunk, leaving merely a tuft of limbs at the extremities of the naked arms. These outside tree heads, formed on branches that had the appearance of artificial trees thrown out from the trunk, of course receded further from the main body of the tree each year.

The disadvantages of this way of growing trees are, their greater liability to be shaken and broken by high winds; the longer the lever, the greater the power in raising heavy bodies; the farther the heavy tree top is removed from the earth, the more power the wind will exert to overturn a tree. Then the branches are more liable to be broken by the weight of the top being far removed from the trunk, or, if not directly broken, they are severely twisted, and thus made unhealthy, which in due time, insures their decay.

The fruit on such trees is much more liable to be prematurely blown off by high winds; they are gathered with much more difficulty when mature. If the tree is shaken, as is still the custom with many, it is sadly bruised by the fall from these high tree tops; and if picked off, the danger to life and limb, in the operation is increased in a greater ratio than the increasing distance from the ground.

But there is yet another objection to this method of tree-forming fully equal to, if not greater than all others. Sap is the life of the tree, and the excess of sap goes to perfect the fruit. The longer the trunk and branches of the tree, the more of this must go to support the wood; the more too small branches are thrown into tufts at the extremities of large limbs, the fewer will be the leaves to elaborate sap for the nourishment of the tree, and perfection of the fruit; consequently a feeble tree and small and inferior fruit will, in the end, be the result of the miserable system.

By the above noted system of tree-growing, they are more exposed to the ravages of insects. The more bare wood, and greater exposure of it to atmospheric changes, the feebler the tree, and more subject to attacks, not only of the hosts of animal depredators that feed most greedily upon such trees; lichens gather on them more readily and feed on their very vitals. Any one must know that these evils cannot be so readily contended with on a high, ill-shaped tree as when near the surface; so that, besides the increased amount of danger from the evils alluded to, the difficulty of obviating them is so much increased that, in a sort of indolent discouragement, they are neglected, and

old, moss covered, worm webbed, insect bored trees in a few years take the place of what may now be a young, thrifty and promising orchard.

When nature raises trees she does it on her own economical plan—one best calculated to give health and long life to her subjects. In the forest we see trees shoot up their tall, mast like trunks with a few branches at their extremities. Such trees are protected by the surrounding trees while the forest remains; but remove the burden of timber, and how the remaining trees are rocked and shaken by the wind! How often their beautiful heads are decapitated by the raging storm! Who ever saw such trees on the border of a wood lot, or standing in isolated positions about fields? Such trees, if on the border of wood lands, throw out branches near the ground, to shield the body of the tree from storms and sunbeams. And the specimen of unrivalled symmetry in the field—how low its branches, and how beautiful it throws its long arms abroad. Yet these arms are not the naked ones that invite disease, but all along their length they throw out little branches, from each of which a clump of leaves appear to aid in furnishing the tree with healthy life blood. If these branches become too numerous, or if the weaker interfere with the stronger, nature prunes and casts off what is superfluous.

But to our fruit trees. The best specimen of an apple tree we ever saw, made its head so near the ground that a person could without difficulty step into the lower branches, and these branches spread so low that the fruit can be gathered without difficulty by a person standing on the ground. They are long branches, and the top of a tree forms a symmetrical hemisphere. Neither the ax nor the saw has been necessary to forming that tree head. The hand and the pruning knife directed the first starting of these branches, and here they stopped, unless two combatant branches, so interfered with each other's rights that one of them must be removed. This tree top is so dense and so wide, that the hot midsummer sun cannot send his fiery rays to scorch the unprotected part of the tree. They fell upon its leafy head, and the warm atmosphere is diffused along the trunk and among the branches. No insects have ever disturbed the tree, unless it were some straggling worm that so far forgot the rules of propriety and honor as to commence its web among its branches. And, what is far better, it has never failed of a crop since it commenced bearing.

Low trees come into leaf, flower, etc., earlier than tall ones. A pear tree seven feet high had branches within a foot of the surface of the ground. The lower branches were in full leaf before the buds on the top of the tree had developed the color of the leaf. And a plum tree, with branches near the ground, gave blossoms on the lower branches from a week to ten days earlier than they appeared in the upper part of the tree. Let

the difference continue in the same ratio through the season, and many of our fruits would be raised in much higher perfection than they now are.

We have no doubt but many of our old orchards have been injured more by injudicious over pruning than in any other way. Tree pruning was almost a mania. It must be done every spring. The lower limb must be taken off, and that branch pruned as far out as the operator dared to venture, and could reach with the destructive ax. Such a system of tree torturing and tree mutilating could not be otherwise than destructive.

[Here are important truths, forcibly put. There is one point we should have made stronger, and that is, that the low branch trees come into bearing at an earlier age than others. We think there can be no doubt at all about this—it ought, therefore, in connection with other manifest advantages, to determine our treatment of fruit trees. We commend Mr. Bacon's remarks to serious consideration.—*[Ed Horticulturist.]*

### The Gymnastic Cure for Disease and Deformity.

Most readers know of a system of curative treatment which was imported from Europe some years ago, and denominated, by those who think there is virtue in a name, "Kin-sin-natty," but now better known as the Swedish Movement Cure. It had some difficulty at first to obtain favor, but finally succeeded in achieving rank as a "healing art," and is now favorably regarded by our most progressive physicians, as, for example, Doctors Carnochan, Van Buren, Fordyce, Barker, Sims, Sayer, Cox, Hosack, and others. The gymnastic cure does not work miracles, but simply accomplishes wonders. Consumptives are made to breathe, dyspeptics to digest, cripples to walk, paralytics to use their muscles, the deformed to stand erect as nature designed.

The idea was discovered almost by an accident. Professor Li g. of Sweden, was suffering from a rheumatic affection of the arm, and treated it by exercise of the muscles at fencing. He afterwards succeeded in curing other complaints by applications of proper muscular exertions. The result of his observations and experiments was the establishment of the gymnastic cure for those diseases which are indicated or connected with inactivity of considerable portion of the muscular system, such as hip disease, contractions of the limbs, curvatures of the spine, deformities, paralysis, "difficulties" of the chest, liver, or bowels, "female complaints," &c.

To apply the "movements" requires an endless variety of apparatus. Affected muscles, which seem to have forgotten how to act, require special efforts to teach them. In ordinary exercise the unaffected muscles do most of the action, while the others perform the least. The healing process demands that this shirking be prevented. When the diseased organs have come to do their share, the cure is perfect.



Dr. Taylor's establishment, at the Cooper Institute, has the requisite machinery for the gymnastic cure; indeed, it is a perfect curiosity shop. The furnishings suggest the idea and are not greatly dissimilar in appearance from the fixtures employed to extract testimony from reluctant witnesses in an examination room of the Holy Office or the Star Chamber. Their application, however, is not unpleasant, but rather a treatable. There is none of that pedantic stuff so generally praised in educational journals, and designated "gymnastics and calisthenics." The exercises, if not altogether voluntary are not unattractive. The patient has no occasion to be wearied; the body generally is at rest while the exercising of the diseased organs is performed by the assistants.

The cumbersome machinery which is employed is necessary to the cure, and cannot be dispensed with. We will attempt a description. The "boot" has a long proboscis, extending from the toe, which the assistant takes in his hand, for the purpose of "shaking up" the patient's pedal extremities. This is done to cure "cold feet," and beats hot water in remedying that American complaint.

The chair, or settee, suggestive of the ancient "rak," is for the purpose of treating consumptives. They are extended, their feet literally "placed in the stocks," their hands set to holding a stick; after which they are moved backward and forward to make them breathe. Paralytics are also placed upon it, and the affected organs exercised by the assistant.

There is a nameless apparatus which receives the patient within its arms, where he is made fast, and elevated and lowered by turns. This is for lateral curvatures of the spine; and the "movement" consists in contracting the expanded side, unbending the spine, and pressing the projecting shoulder—actions opposite to those which attended the deformity.

For angular curvature, morbus coxarius, contracted muscles, etc., the patient is placed on a seat, and dressed in a species of "straight-waistcoat," Taylor's own invention, which is very comfortable, and is designed to make the muscles contiguous to the diseased part act normally.

The "gibbet," if we may employ so harsh a term, is for the suspension of the patient, by the hands, enabling the assistant to revolve him hither and thither, for the purpose of setting the muscles of the abdomen and thorax in full play. There are other varieties of apparatus, defying our ingenuity to name. The superintendent gets up new kinds when he needs them, and so the assortment increases with the patients. There is no thumb screw, shower bath, or semblance of any other state prison torturing machine, but everything is calculated to attract and entertain the patient. The "Movement Cure" must be accounted a valuable auxiliary in our medical practice.—[Evening Post]

The man who lives for himself alone, lives for a mean fellow.

## Farmer Contributors.

### Death of Belshazzar. EFFECTS OF INTemperance.

The sun was declining low down in the west  
Like a champion unvictor, returning to rest,  
And his last sinking rays fell on Babylon's walls,  
And painted in scarlet the banqueting halls,  
Presaging the blood which ere long shall be spilt,  
To wash out the stains of the reveling guilt.  
For each bacchanalian shall forfeit his life,  
And pay the foul debt in the gathering strife.  
Yet heedless of danger securely they dwell,  
For their walls the attacks of invaders repel;  
And Chaldeas monarch is fully at ease,  
Hedged in so securely, no danger he sees,  
To the great feast of Babelus he heedlessly goes,  
Immersed in wine, all the thoughts of his foes,  
For his heart, elevated with insolent pride,  
Hath Cyrus and all his vast army defied.  
Nor can his ambition rest satisfied here,  
For the foul fumes of wine have disrobed him of fear,  
Presumption now sits on the throne of his heart,  
With all the bold tho'ts, which that vice can impart.  
Not heeding Jehovah's omnipotent hand,  
He issues the impious daring command,  
To bring in the vessels of silver and gold,  
Which no one but priests was allowed to behold,  
The vessels his father had carried away.  
When Judah's transgressions had made them his prey.  
Are forthwith bro't in, and his guests and his wives  
Drink wine from the same, and thus forfeit their lives.  
Such a daring and impious insult to Heaven,  
Cannot be, without its due punishment, given,  
Oh monarch of Chaldeas! haste thee, repent,  
Ah! now 'tis too late! for thy Kingdom is rent!  
The hand of the angel of death's on the wall,  
Inscribing thy doom in thy rioting hall,  
Thy measure of daring iniquity's full,  
And that fatal "handwriting" no power can annul.  
Thy sentinels placed on thy battlements high,  
The enemy's movements have failed to descry,  
And thy courtiers not dreaming of danger so nigh,  
All prostrate in insensibility lie.  
Thy wall, once impregnable, now through neglect,  
Nor thee, nor thy subjects can longer protect,  
The river Euphrates is changed in its course,  
And the gates were left open, no army could force,  
And Cyrus has gained, by an unthought-of road,  
Admission e'en into thy royal abode;  
And thy soldiers, or prostrate in drunkenness lie,  
Or by the strong hand of the enemy die.  
And Babylon's now in the hands of her foes,  
And the reign of Belshazzar has come to a close,  
For he falls beneath the foe's irresistible stroke,  
And the nations are freed from the Chaldean yoke,  
And thus crime is punished, and pride is bro't low.  
Since time first began it has ever been so;  
Let men of all stations, from peasant to king,  
To Heaven their tribute of loyalty bring.  
Let princes acknowledge the monarch of Heaven,  
To whose arm omnipotent power is given,  
Lest from their imperial thrones they be hurled,  
By the great Sovereign Ruler and Judge of the world.

JAS. SMITH.

Otsego, August, 1861.

### Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE — NUMBER FIFTY FIVE  
ZEDEKIAH.

Eagerly do men cling to power and dis-  
unction, although they cannot give content-  
ment, and are often attended with trouble. A  
crown sits uneasily upon the head at best, and  
all the more so when times are troubled or  
the prince is inadequate. Both cases occurred  
with Zedekiah. When he was but ten years  
of age his father was killed in battle. His  
oldest brother reigned but three months till  
he was put down by the king of Egypt. The  
next brother reigned eleven years, and was  
conquered by the king of Babylon, and car-  
ried off in chains. This brother's son reigned  
three months and ten days, when the king of

Babylon finding them plotting with Egypt  
against him, came with his army and carried  
away the king and all the principal inhabi-  
tants both of Jerusalem and the country to  
Babylon.

Over the poorer class left behind he made  
Zedekiah king, having exacted from him a  
solemn oath that he would bear true allegi-  
ance to him, and not have any dealings with  
his enemies. And now had he and his peo-  
ple been wise they might have enjoyed, not  
prosperity and splendor, but peace and quiet.  
They had the prophet Jeremiah among them  
to instruct them, the king of Babylon would  
exact a trifling tribute, but his power would  
have defended them from other foes. But  
the people were foolishly attached to the  
idolatry of Egypt, and inclined to alliance  
with the kingdom.

Ezekiel who was among the captives car-  
ried to Babylon was in vision brought to Je-  
rusalem, where he saw them not only wor-  
shipping animals and the sun, but women  
weeping for Tammuz. This was a theatrical  
representation of an adulterous goddess  
mourning for her paramour, killed by her  
husband. When such was their worship, it  
may easily be guessed what was their morals.  
Oppression and licentiousness prevailed thro-  
out the land.

At last Zedekiah entered into alliance with  
the king of Egypt, which brought the king  
of Babylon with all his force upon him. And  
now the feeble king was driven about with  
every wind. At one time he listened to Jer-  
emiah who urged him to keep his oath to the  
king of Babylon, at another time he was  
guided by the elders of Judah who were in  
the interest of Egypt. Now he enforced the  
law requiring the Israelites to liberate their  
servants, at the year of Jubilee, and again he  
permitted the masters to reclaim them. First  
he allowed the princes to maltreat Jeremiah,  
and then he gave Ebedmelech a warrant to  
take him out of the dungeon. In the mean  
time, the siege of Jerusalem was closely  
pressed. Men were dropping down with  
hunger in the streets, and even women were  
known to cook and eat their children. At  
last the wall was broken down, and the city  
delivered to slaughter. The king made his  
escape in the confusion, and got as far as the  
plains of Jericho, some ten or fifteen miles,  
when he was overtaken and captured.

He was taken to Nebuchadnezzar who then  
held his court at Riblah, in Syria. There he  
was tried for breaking his oath, and con-  
demned to lose his eyes. With double cru-  
elty his eyes were spared long enough to see  
his sons in their death struggles. One by  
one his children, who were yet mere boys,  
were led out and killed. Then the dagger  
pierced his own eyes, and loaded with chains  
he was carried to a foreign land. How long  
he lived there is not known. We only learn  
from Jeremiah that he died in peace, among  
his own people, who honored him at his death.

Much as we condemn his actions, his suf-  
ferings excite our sympathy, and few real the

story without a hope that he came to a better state of mind in his latter days, and died at peace with God as well as with men. His failings and misfortunes show how necessary to exercise firmness in trying times.

#### Arrangement of Orchard Trees.

After having fixed the location of the orchard the next point claiming the attention of the planter is the number, age and varieties of the trees to be planted.

Trees for permanent orchards should never be planted nearer than two rods apart each way, and even at this distance the larger and more spreading varieties will ultimately interlock their branches. On strong soils it is sometimes recommended to increase the distance to forty feet each way.

The usual mode of arranging trees for the orchard is in the square or quadrangular form, as follows:



and thus, at two rods each way, giving four square rods to each tree or forty trees to the acre.

Another arrangement sometimes adopted is to plant the trees by fours as above, adding intermediate rows, as follows:



placing each tree in the intermediate rows equidistant from four of these in the primary ones. This is probably the arrangement recommended by the late A. J. Downing in his *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* under the name of "Quincunx," and is as that word signifies *arranging by fives*. It will however be observed that if the direction of the rows be taken in a diagonal line the arrangement differs in nothing from the one first proposed and at the proposed distance apart will require the same number of trees to the acre or ground.

Yet another mode of arrangement which has improperly received the name Quincunx is the placing of six trees equidistant from each other in the form of a hexagon with a seventh one in the centre, as follows:



This arrangement is preferable to the other inasmuch as it distributes the trees more equally over the surface, each tree being equidistant from six others. It gives from thirty to forty trees to the acre.

Having fixed up on the number of trees to be planted the next consideration that demands attention is the varieties to be selected. In this we have great need of caution.

We should never be betrayed into the adoption of an unknown variety because it possesses certain desirable qualities, but we should insist upon a thorough trial to determine whether it holds these qualities permanently or whether it has not some serious drawbacks which fatally impair its value for our purposes. Nor yet is it safe to condemn a variety because we discover such drawbacks, especially if such variety shall have already established a character elsewhere.

The wants of growers and consumers and the success or failure of varieties in different localities are so varied that no list that can be constructed will prove reliable as an implicit guide. The planter however will do well not to neglect their recommendations and while he should only adopt with the greatest caution varieties not included in such lists, those that are so included may be received with great readiness where their peculiar qualities are such as to fit them for the purpose for which they may be intended.

Some hints on the selection of trees will be given in a subsequent article.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth Nov. 4th, 1861.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### From Port Huron.

MR. EDITOR: Sir, What has become of the correspondents of the *Farmer*? Have their communications been suppressed by the new Proprietor? are the Farmers too busy to write? In this part of the State we have not much to write about except pine lumber. Of that we have piles upon piles. But enough of this. I did not sit down to write an article upon lumbering. If the lumber men want their matters published in the *Farmer* let them write.

We are about closing up the harvest for this season. Our crops are very good. Since the first of August we have had frequent rains which have damaged some of the crops and delayed the harvest. Late sowed peas did not amount to anything. Potatoes are rotting very bad, the more tender kinds will be an entire loss. Fruit not plenty, but quality very good. Our pastures have been good, fall feed plenty, and our stock are in fine condition to go into winter quarters. But daylight has come and I must attend to my business. Success to the *Farmer* and its new proprietor,

LUCIUS BEACH.

Port Huron, Nov. 2, 1861.

[Farmers of Michigan, Mr. BEACH, in the above, gives a pattern communication. Let us have similar ones from all parts of the State. We reject no communications which are fit for publication. We ever shall reject all which are unfit; but we judge them by their *worth*,—not by the paper they are written on, the hand-writing or the spelling. Everything that goes into the *Farmer* must be either useful or interesting to the general reader,—duns excepted! As to these, we are now doing up the dunning for all future time, because subscriptions must be paid in advance, hereafter.—ED. *Farmer*.]

### Youths' Department.

#### "Only Mother."

The July sun was almost overhead in the heavens, drinking up the water from the little brooks, and fairly scorching the short grass in the pastures. The cattle left feeding in the meadows and stood knee deep in the pond, where the thick shadows of the wood fell over it. It was far too warm to work or even to play so the boys, who had been standing all the morning with their fishing lines dangling over the railing of the bridge, put up their hooks and threw themselves down in the cool shade of the old elms on the bank. They made a very pretty picture as they lay there, with their shirt collars unbuttoned, and their moist hair pushed back from their flushed faces. One of them, Willie Downer, had a pictorial newspaper in his pocket, with large engravings of the companies of soldiers at Washington, their camp-grounds, flags, and cannon, and the uniform they wore. He spread the paper on the grass, and began explaining the pictures to his companion, Archie Morris.

"If I was only old enough," said Willie earnestly, "I should enlist for a soldier. It would be so grand to go out to fight for the country and help defend our liberties. Don't you wish you were a man, Archie?"

"Yes," said Archie, "I should like to be a man, but mother says we need not wait till that time to be brave; we can show our courage now."

"I know," said Willie; "cousin Lyman joined the company, and he is only three years older than I, but then he is as tall as father, very big."

"That wasn't what mother meant," said Archie; "she said a good soldier must be ready to undertake any duty, and it took a great deal more courage to do little disagreeable things than to march up in the face of an enemy to battle. Then she said the first duty of every soldier was to learn to *obey orders*, and that is just what we boys are doing."

Willie looked a good deal dissatisfied, and did not seem to like this view of the matter; but just at this moment somebody came to the door of one of the white cottages just below the bridge, and called, "Willie! Willie!" he did not stir, but went on examining the paper.

"Somebody called you, Willie," said Archie looking towards the house.

"It's *only mother*," replied Willie; "she wants me to go off some errand, and I am not going out in this hot sun."

Archie looked at him a moment in astonishment, and then asked, "But what will she say when you go home?"

"Oh," said Willie carelessly, "she won't know I heard her, for I didn't turn my head a bit."

"She is going to the spring for water," said Archie, still watching the house; "I would



scorch my face to a blister before I would lie here and let my mother do that."

"Pooh!" said Willie, "that's nothing; she is so used to being over the hot stove that she don't mind it much."

Just then a woman with a baby in her arms came to the window of the other cottage and called Archie.

"Ay, ay!" said Archie, springing up and swiveling his hat toward the house.

"Don't go yet, Archie," said Willie; "just wait till we finish this paper; it won't make any difference."

"I'm learning to *obey orders*," said Archie; "besides, I know mother wants me to take care of baby while she gets dinner."

"I hate baby tending; it's girl's work," said Willie.

"So is cooking and washing clothes, but the soldiers have to do both. *Right about face!*" said he, shouldering his fish-pole, and starting for home, "my company has received marching orders."

"Just in time, Archie," said his mother, placing the baby in his arms. "I see my volunteer means to be on hand whenever his orders come."

Now, Archie really disliked tending baby very much, especially on such a warm day, when it took all his patience and ingenuity to amuse his little brother, made unusually fretful by the heat. But one glance into the heated kitchen, where his mother was busy over the glowing stove, made him think himself very fortunate to be able to remain in the sitting room, with closed blinds and open windows. But baby was not at all pleased with the darkened room. He would not sit on the floor and roll Archie's ball; he would not laugh at all Archie's antics and grimaces; he wanted to be carried, and carried he must be.

"Come on then," said Archie, tossing him to his shoulders. "Now I'm on a forced march from Washington to Texas, and this is my knapsack and blanket. Heavy load—hot weather—mercury up to 500 degrees in the shade—whole army of secessionists running away from us—bound to get there before morning—band strike up Yankee Doodle!"—and he commenced rapidly pacing the room, whistling Yankee Doodle to baby's great satisfaction.

Just as he was beginning to find it pretty hard work, the door opened, and his sister Sarah came in from school. "Turn out and relieve guard," said Archie, dropping the baby into her lap, and throwing himself full length on the carpet.

"You're full of your war nonsense," said Sarah, laughing.

"Oh, well," said Archie, "anything to amuse baby and keep a feller good natured this hot weather."

Willie Downer lay still under the tree for a while after Archie left him, thinking what great things he would do when he grew up to be a man; how he would be a brave general, and lead armies to battle, and be called the

defender of his country. Then, when he thought dinner was about ready, he got up and rambled towards home.

His tired mother was hurrying about the kitchen with the baby on one arm, trying to prepare the food for the table. "Oh, Willie," said she, "I have wanted you to help me so much. Mary is sick with the headache, and while I was gone for cool water for her, the baby woke up, and I have had to carry him around ever since. I called you twice, but you didn't hear me."

Willie felt a little guilty at these words but he did not make any answer, except to complain of the heat, and ask how soon dinner would be ready.

His listless attempts at amusing the baby only made him fret the more, till Mary rose slowly from her pillow and took him in her arms.

"Oh, dear!" said Willie, dropping upon the sofa where his sister had been lying. "I do wish I was a man, and could do something worth doing."

"You might have found enough to do, if you had been at home this forenoon," said Mary; "poor mother needed you sadly."

"I don't like tending baby and bringing wood and water, and such tiresome work," said Willie, scornfully; "I think mother might keep a girl to do it for her."

"Willie," said his sister, "I think you must have forgotten the first verse of your bible lesson last Sabbath. 'He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much. Suppose a company of soldiers were going to be attacked by an enemy, and instead of preparing to defend themselves, should just lie idle and wait for their coming. Why don't you go to work and throw up some fortifications, and get your rifles all in order, and your big guns mounted? you would ask them. 'Oh, they would say, 'we don't like digging trenches, and cleaning arms, and drilling and practicing; we are going to fight and when the enemy comes, you will see how brave we are.' What foolish soldiers! you would say, and so I say to you, *what a foolish soldier!* Here you are with your fort to build, and you haven't laid up any store of ammunition or learned how to use your weapons, and yet you are impatient for the enemy to come. Don't you know that every time you give up your own pleasure for the good of others, there is *one big stone* in your fort; every time you cheerfully submit to little uncomfortable, unpleasant things, there is another stone? Everything new that you learn is so much ammunition laid up for use; the great things are cannon balls; and the little things are powder and shot. It takes a great deal of patient drilling to make a good soldier, Willie, but one good one can accomplish more than a great many poor ones."

"Give me the baby," said Willie, jumping up, "mother told me to take care of him, and I'll begin to drill by learning to *obey orders*;" Archie says that's the first thing I have

been thinking what a brave man I would be, Mary, but I see after all I have been acting like a coward, and deserve to be drummed out of camp"—[*Ladies' Repository*.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### Enigma.

I am composed of 8 letters.

My 1, 5, 7, boys generally take before they throw a stone, or shoot an arrow, or gun.

My 2, 3, 4, is a pet name for a pet animal.

My 3, 7, is a nickname for a girl.

My 4, 1, 6, boys and girls like to ride.

My 5, I am.

Without a 6, 8, 7, 8, or more, young folks' parties are apt to grow dull and formal.

My 7, 1, 4, is a kind of beings rather numerous.

My 8, 6, 3, is always around us.

My whole is often a great puzzler.

C. M. H. H.

No one has answered last week's Enigma. Wake up, wake up, young folks! The answer is "*Jugurthine*." Study out the one in this paper.

#### The best Medicine.

Take the open air—

The more you take the better.

Follow nature's laws

To the very letter.

Let the doctors go

To the Bay of Biscay;

Let alone the gin,

The Brandy and the whisky.

Freely exercise—

Keep your spirits cheerful,

Let no dread of sickness

Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food,

Drink the pure cold water,

Then you will be well,

Or at least you ought to.

—[Selected.]

## M. A. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLS & STATIONER,

No. 158 Jefferson Ave.,

Detroit, Mich.

## SCHOOL BOOKS!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## M. A. ALLEN,

No. 158 JEFFERSON AVE.,

KEEPS constantly on hand a

### COMPLETE STOCK

Of School Books, embracing every Text Book used in the State, which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the

### LOWEST PRICES.

Trade List with Wholesale and Retail prices sent on application.

## M. A. ALLEN,

### TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

I HAVE a new kind of Grain, introduced to this country through the "Patent Office," which has many qualifications that recommend it to every farmer throughout the country. To any person who will send me 6 cents in stamps I will send by return mail a Pamphlet that will give a full description,—rare qualifications, adaptation, directions, Price, &c. &c. Address JAMES SHAW Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,****BROADWAY, N. Y.****BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.**

SINCE THE OPENING of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned

**Have Reduced the Price of Board to  
TWO DOLLARS PR DAY,**

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.  
New York, Sept. 2, 1861. 85m3

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!**

For the cure of

**Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.****THE MAKORA ARABICA,**

Discovered by a

**MISSIONARY****WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.**

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.  
It cures Bronchitis.  
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.  
It cures Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had this letter printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who suffered in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by

**LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,****Importers of Drugs and Medicines.**

61 Liberty St., N. Y.

**ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.**

12-1y

**BEE HIVES AND BEES.****W. A. Flanders' Movable Comb Self-Cleaning Bee Hives.****PATENTED MARCH 6th, 1860.**

DESCRIPTION. CATALOGUES of 24 pages sent free to all applicants on receipt of a letter stamp, which will post you up on these Hives as applied to Bee Keeping, with an account of the ITALIAN BEE, reports of those who have them, with a receipt for charming a swarm of Bees so that they can be handled as I handled the swarm at the Michigan State Fair last fall.

Hives, Hives, and ITALIAN as well as native Bees for sale. Address **W. A. FLANDERS & CO.**  
197f Cleveland, Ohio.

**"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."****INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!****PURIFY YOUR BREATH!****STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!****SPALDING'S  
THROAT CONFECTIONS****ARE****GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,****GOOD FOR LECTURERS,****GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,****GOOD FOR SINGERS,****GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.****GENTLEMEN CARRY****SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS****LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH****SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS****CHILDREN CRY FOR****SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS**

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

**PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.**

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty cents.

Address, **HENRY C. SPALDING,**  
No. 4 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

**Cephalic Pills**  
**CURE**  
**Sick Headache**  
**CURE**  
**Nervous Headache**  
**CURE**  
**All kinds of**  
**Headache**

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, *—renewing Costive-*  
*ness.*

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**

The genuine have signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the **PRICE 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

**HENRY C. SPALDING,**

46-1y 43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

**SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.****SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.****SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.****SAVE THE PIECES!****ECONOMY!****DISPATCH!****"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."**

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."  
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, **HENRY C. SPALDING,**  
No. 43 Cedar Street, New York

**CAUTION.**

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE" is on the outside wrapper; as others are swindling counterfeits.

**PANIC PRICE LIST,****AT THE****Great Western Nurseries,****TOLEDO, OHIO,****FOR THE FALL OF 1861.**

I WOULD CALL PARTICULAR attention of all parties wishing to purchase Trees and Nursery Stock at Wholesale, to a list of prices given below of a portion of my large stock per

	100,	500,	1000,
Apples 250,000, 5 to 7 feet high.	\$40	\$70	
" 1,300,000, 2 years old.	25	40	
" 1,500,000, 1 "		20	
Peach 50,000, very fine.	35	60	
Grapes, 100,000, Catawba, Isabella and Clinton	20	85	
Gooseberries, 75,000, Houghton's Seedling	20	35	
Raspberries, 40,000, red and yellow Antwerp	20	35	
Raspberries, 5,000, Belle De Fontaine (best Everbearing).	60	100	
Blackberries, 100,000, Lawton, very fine	20	35	
Currants, 100,000 leading varieties	25	40	
Strawberries, 2,200,000 best varieties	2	50	4
Seedlings, 2,000,000, apple, 1 year old.		2	50
" 2,000,000, "			8 50
Stocks, 40,000, Manetti Rose			15
Stocks, 4000, Angier Quince			10
Cuttings, 100,000,			2 50
Seeds, 100,000, apple whips, (leading varieties)			1
Evergreens, 100,000, Balsam Fir, 1 to 2 feet high.	\$12	50	80
Evergreens, 50,000, Norway Spruce 1 to 2 feet high.	12	50	80
Evergreens, 20,000, Arbor Vitae	10	40	75

Also a large stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, climbing vines, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices. Send for trade list gratis, and forward your orders early, as they will be filled in order as they are received.

**F. PRENTICE, Toledo, Ohio.**



**BIRDELL'S CLOVER THRESHER  
HULLER AND CLEANER.**

FOR 1861 &amp; 1862.

**THE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE  
WHEREVER EXHIBITED.**

Price (at shop) \$231 pally, and \$240 geared.  
The Subscribers are now manufacturing and furnishing the best Clover Thresher Huller and Cleaner combined, that is offered for sale, at the manufactory, West Henrietta, Monroe County, New York.

They hereby caution the public against several infringements that have been made upon their patents, and against the purchase of inferior machines which do not contain all the improvements now patented, and which makes their machine undeniably the best of its kind, and which is the only machine patented that performs the whole work of

Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning!

Address

BIRDELL & BROKAW, Manufacturers,  
West Henrietta, New York,  
Or, C. B. HEBBARD, agent, Detroit.

41ml\*

**ANDRE LEROY'S**

Nurseries

AT ANGERS, FRANCE.

THE proprietor of these Nurseries, the most extensive in the world, has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that his  
**Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Mosses, Seedlings, Fruit Stocks &c.**

for the present season is now ready and at their disposal.

Apply to

BRUGUIERE & THEBAUD,  
51 Cedar Street, New York.  
42u8m

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

CAME upon the premises of the Subscriber on the 21st of September, 1861. A Chestnut colored horse, about 8 years of age, medium sized, and shod on fore feet. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take him away. Andrew K. Edgar.  
Hamtramck, Wayne Co., Mich. 40 w 3.

**HOWE'S IMPROVED  
HAY OR CATTLE SCALES:  
THE BEST IN USE.**

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair '57 and '58.

FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.  
FIRST PREMIUM at 13 different State Fairs.  
SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.

Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges: all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY,  
General Western Agent, 93 Main St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

44-1y

**THE JSHLAND****Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines**

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 30 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers, who has on hand a large number for the season of 1861.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from \$90 to \$100.

D. WHITING,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,  
Ashland, Ohio.

**Devons for Sale or Exchange.**

OFFER FOR SALE—very cheap—one bull and one cow, pure blood Devons, and not at all related on long time with good security. Or I will exchange for a young horse, or for a light, strong, two-horse spring wagon. The animals are fine, but circumstances prevent me from continuing to breed them.

Write me at Barr Oak, Michigan.

CHAS. BETTS.

36 3t

**20 Leicester Bucks for Sale.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this season twenty 1 yearling bucks, bred by himself on his farm at Grosse Isle, from the best imported stock. These bucks are warranted to be as fine as any of this breed of sheep that has been offered in this State.

Abl. ess,  
36-2mHORACE GRAY,  
Grosse Isle Mich.**BRAMAN  
SEWING MACHINES**

PRICE, \$40.

Some of the Principal points of Excellence  
Claimed for our Machine over others are:

1. It dispenses with the use of a hand for driving the machine.
  2. The works are so perfectly arranged that the machine can run backwards or forwards with the same facility; it can always be started with the foot alone, and always sure to be right. No other machine ever made can be run both ways without endangering the works.
  3. The machine is attached to the table by means of hinges at its back, so that it can be easily raised and the whole under works seen at a glance. This is a very important point.
  4. The perfection of the machine is seen in the fact that the work is as perfect when done at the rate of 1500 stitches per minute as at 100.
  5. The needle and needle bar both being perfectly straight and working perpendicularly, all springing and variation, which is a great objection to all machines working with a crooked needle, is avoided enabling it to work through very heavy goods without trouble or danger of breaking needles.
  6. Both the upper and under threads are used directly from the original spool, thus doing away with the trouble of rewinding, against which so many complaints are made.
  7. In simplicity of construction and action.
  8. In the quality and amount of work which it will do in a given time.
  9. In the ease with which one can learn to use it.
- The stitch made by our Machine is not surpassed in strength and durability by that of any other Machine. It is not only double locked, but very fast; so that any seam can be stretched to the capacity of the goods without breaking the stitch, and the seam cannot be ripped although every fourth stitch be cut.

What some of the leading newspapers  
say of the merits of the Braman  
Machine:

From the Detroit Daily Tribune.

Taken altogether, the Braman is an admirable Machine, and we are pleased to recommend it as something that has been much needed—a cheap and good sewing machine.

From the Michigan Journal.

We assert without fear of contradiction from any one who will as thoroughly examine and test this machine as we have, that for fineness, uniformity, and strength of stitch, facility, noiselessness and with a rapidity of performance and simplicity of construction, it is unequalled by any.

It produces an elasticity of stitch rivalling the well known back stitch by hand, precluding the possibility of breaking and ripping. Messrs. Braman have recently added two very important improvements to their machines, viz: A Hemmer and Tucker.

Others have hemmer, but in none have they attained the simplicity and perfection of this; it turns the hem down under instead of upwards as all the others do. By means of this tucker, a most beautiful and simple piece of mechanism, we may stitch, tuck and pleat of any width, on the finest fabrics, with perfect uniformity and straightness. It is peculiarly adapted to making shirt bosoms. Such is the simplicity and durability of construction of this Sewing Machine that even by carelessness scarcely any derangement can occur, so that a child can operate thereon and keep it in good working order.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Its simplicity of construction is such that one is enabled to learn to use and manage it with ease quickness, and its strength and non ability to get out of repair is an excellent feature.

From the American Citizen.

We conceive it to be one of the best, simplest and

most durable machines ever presented to the public.

From the Weekly Gazette.

We are well satisfied that the Braman Machine is all that it appears, and will do its work on all kinds of goods well and satisfactorily.

From the Cincinnati, the leading Agricultural Journal of the South and West.

Braman & Co. manufacture the most popular machines extant for family and plantation sewing, when we consider simplicity and durability, combined with the prices—which vary from \$40 to \$100, according to finish. Having fully tested one of these machines in our own family with higher priced ones of other manufacture, we confidently recommend them as being superior.

Each machine will be warranted for three years.

Machines sent to any part of the country, with full directions for use accompanying, upon receipt of price.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted. Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum.

WM. D. MANN &amp; CO.,

No. 4 MERILL BLOCK,

Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Ave.,

P. O. Drawer 381. 33-1y Detroit, Mich

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.**

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined variety of Diseases:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blisters, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind. 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla) for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetanus and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sores, Eves, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 2th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Meligoid Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zelution Simon of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City writes:—"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Morrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains." All our remedies are for sale by FARRAND & SWEETLY Detroit, and by Druggists everywhere. 39m8

**DRAIN TILE!**

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at  
PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

**THE PEOPLE'S MILL.**

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AGRI. WAREHOUSE at manufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich. 58 1f

## Deaf and Blind

THE BLIND AND DEAF.  
ARE CURED BY DR. McLEOD  
The eminent Scotch Physician, and Surgeon of many  
years practical experience with great skill and  
remarkable success in  
RESTORING LOST SIGHT AND HEARING IN  
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

At his institute, corner of Woodward and Jefferson  
avenues, Merrill Block, up stairs.  
The Dr. cordially invites all who have lost their sight  
or hearing, or those who are in any way afflicted with  
diseases of the eye or ear, catarrh, or any disease of the  
head, to call on him without delay, as there is but one  
Sure and Certain method of effecting a cure, and his treat-  
ment is mild and gentle, without pain.

The poor, the widow and the orphan will be kindly  
considered and will be cured free of charge. All letters  
addressed to Dr. McLeod, enclosing a postage stamp,  
will be promptly answered. Medicine sent to any part  
of the country. 40 m-3-9

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

### AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS,

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish  
the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render  
these publications unusually interesting during the  
forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground  
between the hastily written news items, crude speculations,  
and flying rumors of the daily journal, and the  
ponderous tone of the future historian, written after  
the living interest and excitement of the great political  
events of the time shall have passed away. It is to  
these periodicals that readers must look for the only in-  
telligible and reliable history of current events, and as  
such, in addition to their well-established literary sci-  
entific, and theological character, we urge them upon the  
consideration of the reading public.

### EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British  
publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, in  
asmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of sub-  
scribers about as soon as the original editions.

### TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review.....	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be re-  
ceived at par.

### CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above  
prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more  
of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four  
copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to  
one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and  
Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

### POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns these works will  
be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by  
mail, the postage to any part of the United States will  
be but *Twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but  
*Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodi-  
cals above named is \$31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should  
always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,  
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

## INGERSOLL'S PATENT PORTABLE PRESS.

FOR BALING HAY Rags, Wool Broom Corn &c  
Simple powerful and efficient—is believed to be the  
best in use For particulars send for circulars.

JAMES G. DUDLEY  
98 Main St. Buffalo N. Y.

**CUMMINGS' PATENT  
HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.**  
The best in use, by hand or horse power, at  
PENFIELD'S AGRI. WAREHOUSE.  
Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858.

## BRIGHT ON GRAPE CULTURE.

SECOND EDITION.—THIRTY PAGES OF NEW MATTER.  
With the experience of 1860 and '61, being the most  
important part of the work. Indispensable to all  
GRAPE GROWERS. Sent by mail, free of postage, on  
receipt of the price, 30 cents, in stamps. Address,  
WILLIAM BRIGHT,  
25-6m Box 133, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

## PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR,

An Effective, Safe and Economical  
Compound,

### FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the  
Hair from turning gray.

### FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,

And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality  
or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,  
And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

### FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

Imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, mak-  
ing it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl  
readily.

The great celebrity and increasing demand for this  
unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that  
one trial only is necessary to satisfy a discerning public  
of its superior qualities over any other preparation in  
use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and  
other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow lux-  
uriantly, giving it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appear-  
ance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning,  
it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore  
the growth to those parts which have become bald,  
causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New  
York who have had their hair restored by the use of this  
Invigorator, when all of their preparations had failed. L.  
M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying  
to the above facts, from persons of the highest respect-  
ability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turn-  
ing until the latest period of life; and in cases where the  
hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invig-  
orator will with certainty restore it to its original hue,  
giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for  
the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recom-  
mended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great  
facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which when  
most with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any re-  
quired form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or  
in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as  
a standard toilet article which none ought to be without,  
as the price places it within the reach of all, being

### Only Twenty-Five Cents

per bottle, to be had of all respectable Druggists and  
Perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and  
Guardians to the use of this Invigorator, in cases where  
the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it  
lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it re-  
moves any impurities that may have become connected  
with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both  
for the health of the child, and the future appearance of  
its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile  
LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also L.  
MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in  
the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the  
principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the  
world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

## New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE

which after years of scientific experimenting I have  
brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instant-  
ly without injury to the hair or skin, warranted the best  
article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS

Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.  
44-ly

## Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine OFFICE REMOVED

FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM

No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK.

O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent,  
12-11 Successors to L. D. & H. C. GRIGGS.

## H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES Coldwater, Mich.

APPLE TREES, PEACH TREES,  
AND OTHER NURSERY STOCKS,

At Wholesale for Fall Trade of 1861.

[HAVE a very large stock of 2, 3, and 4 years old  
Apple Trees, all sizes and very thrifty, which I will  
sell at very low rates. My trees have given entire sat-  
isfaction to all who have dealt with me. And I am pre-  
pared to sell them at prices to suit the times.  
40,000 one year old peach trees.

Small fruits and ornamental trees of all kinds.

Dealers are assured that it will be for their interest to  
visit my nurseries and inspect my stock, and learn my  
prices before closing contracts elsewhere.

H. C. GILBERT.

N. B. A liberal commission allowed to Agents who  
prefer to contract in my name.  
May 1861.

21-4m

## PURIFY THE BLOOD! MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

### —AND— PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity with which these pre-  
eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable  
efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure,  
has rendered the honest practice of puffing not only un-  
necessary, but unworthy of them.

### IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections  
of the Bladder and Kidney's.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail,  
they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and  
others, who once use these Medicines, will never after-  
wards be without them.

BILIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES,  
COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS,  
COLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS,  
DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease,  
should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western  
country, these Medicines will be found a safe speedy  
and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system  
subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medi-  
cines is permanent.

Try them.—Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOUNDERS OF COMPLEXION.—  
GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIBBERNESS, GRAVEL,  
Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory  
Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of app. tit.

MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entire-  
ly all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the  
most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COM-  
PLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines  
was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of  
these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease  
will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swel-  
lings.

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms. Ulcers  
of every description.

WOUNDS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these  
Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them  
whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be  
certain.

## The Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters

### PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,  
835 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.  
For sale by all Druggists 30-ly

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

## BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

## STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take pleasure in announcing  
to the Citizens of the United States, that they have ob-  
tained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to  
the American public, the above justly celebrated and  
world-renowned article.

## THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent phy-  
sician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick  
set of

## WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE,

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one  
of the kind used by the French, and in London and  
Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating  
compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing  
a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the  
scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in  
place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Ap-  
plied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy  
hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color,  
leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT"  
is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet,  
and after one week's use they would not for any con-  
sideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in  
the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.  
Price ONE DOLLAR a box—for sale by all Druggists  
and Dealers; or a box of the "ONGUENT" (warranted  
to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who de-  
sire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of  
price and postage, \$1.18.

Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

Druggists, &c.

24 William Street, New York,

7-6m



**Colby's Patent Premium Clothes Wri ger!**

Surpassing all others in use, either for simplicity, durability, or ease of working, requiring no fastening or regulating, as the act of passing the clothes between the Rubber rolls does the work more perfectly than it can be done in any other way.

Those wishing good pay and pleasant business in introducing them will please apply to the Subscriber who will sell the Right by the County or furnish Machines in any quantity at wholesale.

Howden, Colby & Co., Manufacturers, Waterbury, Vt.

Machines for Wayne Co., supplied by E. Brownson, 194, Jeff Ave., Detroit.

Detroit, Mich

E. A. COLBY, Agent.

39-6

## CLOTHING

### —FOR THE—

## STATE FAIR OF 1861.

### READY MADE CLOTHING

—FOR THE—

THOUSANDS ATTENDING

—THE—

STATE FAIR!

THE SUBSCRIBER would call attention of the multitude attending the STATE FAIR to his large and attractive stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING for s e

at his CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

168 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT,

—EMBRACING—

OVER COATS,

DRESS AND FROCK COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which has been recently manufactured, under his own inspection and is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. All in want of READY MADE CLOTHING are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, which shall be offered at prices VERY LOW and corresponding with the times.

H HALLOCK

September 14, 1861.

## VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

### Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILLCOX,  
Detroit, Mich.

April 4th, 1860 1441.

## PAYING EMPLOYMENT.

### For Males or Females near Home.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY want and AGENT in every TOWN and COUNTY in the LOYAL STATES and CANADA, to canvass for their popular Agents Books. They make very liberal offers, which will be found in their confidential circulars, together with full instructions "How to conduct the business," and which will be sent free to all who write for it soon to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

## ELECTRICITY!

DR. W. WELLS, M. D.  
FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

Surgeon Dentist, Professor of Medical Galvanism, Botany, Etc.

Deafness, and all Diseases of the Eye Perfectly Cured.

Provided the sight is not gone, or the Drum of the Ear broken. Dr. W. WELLS guarantees to remove all noises in the head caused by deafness, enabling individuals at an advanced age to catch the sound of a distant low speaker, at any place of worship or public assembly, or to join in general conversation.

DR. WELLS, OF LONDON, England, in soliciting the patronage of the public of Detroit and surrounding country to his method, founded on the most scientific principles of healing diseases and alleviating the ills of suffering humanity, would respectfully call their attention to the following facts worthy of record, even in this nineteenth century. Deeply sensible as he is of the number of eunuchs and quacks that are continually imposing upon a good-natured public, he feels the difficulty of the task, without a trial, of disabusing the public mind of the very erroneous idea that every thing that is new must be counterfeited, but a trial will at once satisfy the most incredulous of the superiority of his treatment over all others. After years of patient study and practice in London, England, Dr. Wells came to the gratifying conclusion that by applying Electricity and Medical Galvanism to the human frame, the normal condition of health could be restored, the nerves strengthened and new life infused into the debilitated; and those sinking into premature decay, the Cures have in many cases been infallible. Where Physicians of the longest standing have failed in their systems, by the power of the electric currents treated in a scientific manner, by an experienced Professor, the most happy results have been the consequence, health has been restored.

The Doctor has, after considerable attention, perfected a Galvanic Machine or Instrument, which, for completeness and efficiency, cannot be equalled, much less excelled. By it he is enabled to pass the currents of electricity to any part of the human system, in such quantity, and in such degree of intensity, as his simple experience may deem proper, to counteract disease—at the same time gauging its power to suit the constitution of the patient. Also the Dr. has the

## ELECTRIC BATHS.

While the Dr. would assure the public that there is no disease incident to mankind but what his method of treatment will alleviate and help, the following diseases are treated with a certainty of success:

Ague,	Consumption,	Fits,
Blisters on the skin	Dropsy,	Indigestion
Bowel complaints,	Dysentery,	Jaundice,
Rheumatism,	Erysipelas,	Liver Complaints,
Retention of urine,	Bad Legs,	Lumbago,
Scurvy, or Spinal Diseases,	Veneral affections,	from whatever
King's Evil,	Nocturnal Emissions,	nature, &c., &c.
Sore Throats,	Stions,	
Secondary Symptoms.		

Consultation hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Sundays from 9 till 1 o'clock.

Office, 262 Jefferson ave., corner of Brush st., Detroit, Michigan.

Special attention paid to all female complaints.—Medicine sent to all parts of the United States.

33m3\*

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburgh,  
Kings county, New York.

44-1y

## WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular Address

81

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

## DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World.

At the present time, when thorough training has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

## CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms FACTORIES, &c.

FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

## THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, or recast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered, all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-1y 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

## HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS

HAVE NEVER FAILED

IN MORE THAN 800 DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent, 44-1y at 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 9 Horse tread Powers, Pease's Excelior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines. PENFIELD'S No. 10 Woodward Ave., Detroit

## ITALIAN BEES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to answer orders for these superior bees in any quantity. Every Queen sent out will be warranted pure Italian, and a safe arrival to her destination and transfer to a stock of common bees guaranteed.

Send for circular. Address MARTIN METCALF, Grand Rapids, Mich. 25-4w

## THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER

FOR SALE at 14 PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue

## Incidents and Anecdotes.

## How to Steal a Feather Bed.

A rustic, who had spent all his money in getting tipsy, at the rival establishment, came up to the landlord of the Crooked Billet, and asked him to give him some liquor—about the height of all possible insult to a publican, and so the Crooked Billet seemed to thicken—but the tipsy one was not to be put off in a hurry; he continued his importunities, and for a pint of cider, he said he would impart—a most valuable secret. The landlord seemed to prick up his ears at this, and at length consented to bestow a half pint; on condition of "hearing something to his advantage;" and the liquor was handed over, and drained by the applicant.

"Now," said he, with a confidential air, and in a stentorian whisper, "Next time you do steal a feather-bed, Marsr, mind you go down stairs wif um backwards."

Great was the host's indignation at this second affront, but greater was his curiosity to know the meaning of the phrase employed, and enquiring of a farmer at the inn, I obtained the following explanation:

There was, it seemed at a village some distance off, a surgeon who prided himself upon his acuteness, and continually boasted that he had never been done.

Now it happened one day, that a scamp who lived by his wits was lurking about the house, on the lookout for plunder, and having noticed the surgeon's wife set off for market, saw presently the surgeon himself go out as he supposed, to visit his patients. Him, likewise, he watched off the promises, and then, finding the coast clear, stole in through the front door, and walked up stairs to lay hands on whatever seemed most eligible; this he took on his back, and began descending the stairs, with the precaution of coming down backwards; he had got about half-way down, when in came the surgeon again.

"Hallo! my man, where are you going with that bed?"

"Goon up-stairs wif un, sur. Ther's a gentleman down to th' Rose an' Crown, sur, as says 'is old friend o' yours, just come from Inger, and cumin to stop wif you, sur—and cumin up hisself presntly wif's luggage—and he've sent I up sur, wif these yer bed."

I shall not admit it, I shall not admit it. I don't know any such person, and I'm not going to be imposed upon,—likely thing, indeed—d'you suppose any stranger can come and quarter himself on me with a tale like that? No, no, you go back, and take the bed along too, and give my compliments to the gentleman, and say he's made some mistake, and I don't know him."

"Well, sur, 'tis warm day, sur; and make so bold, sur, I hope you'll allow me somat to drink."

"Very well I don't mind giving you a glass, to be rid of the business—there—now you go back and say as I've told you."

Off walked the rascal with his burden.

By and by, returned Mrs. Sargern, and went up stairs to take off her bonnet; down she came again:

"Now, my dear, always making some alteration without consulting me, and what have you done with the new feather bed?"

"O Lord," said the wretched man, "I see it all."

"Pray what do you see, my dear?"

But enough. Of course the surgeon's reputation for sharpness was gone, and that was the approved way to steal a feather bed in his neighborhood.—L. B. C.—[Once a Week.

## One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago, there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois Territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country around the moon. It was not until 1769, the gallant and adventurous Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky.—The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years after that time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago, the United States was the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon to speak indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conceptions of man.—When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any which has elapsed since the creation.—[Chicago Journal

**HORROR OF SWINE AMONG THE SCOTCH PEASANTS**—If that animal crossed their path when about to set out on a sea voyage, they considered it so unlucky an omen that they would not venture off. A clergyman of one of these fishing villages having mentioned this superstition to a clerical friend, and finding he was rather incredulous on the subject, in order to convince him, told him he would allow him an opportunity of testing the truth of it, allowing him to preach for him on the following day. It was arranged that his friend was to read the chapter relating to the herd of swine into which the evil spirits were cast; accordingly, when the first verse was read, in which the nucleus beast was mentioned, a slight commotion was observable

among the audience, each one of them putting his or her hand on any near piece of iron—a nail on the seat or backboard, or to the nails on their shoes. At the repetition of the words again and again, more commotion was visible, and the words "candid ain" (cold iron), the antidote to this baneful spell, were heard issuing from various corners of the church. And finally, on his coming over the hated word again, when the whole herd ran violently down the bank into the sea, the alarmed parishioners, irritated beyond bounds rose, and all left the church in bodies.—[Raney's Reminiscences.

George the first, on a visit to Hanover stopped at a village in Holland and while the horses were getting ready he asked for two or three eggs, which were brought him and charged two hundred florins. "How is this?" said his majesty. "Eggs must be very scarce in this place." "Pardon me," said the host; "eggs are plenty enough; but kings are scarce." The king smiled, and ordered the money to be paid him.

Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughter in the different languages. His reply was: No sir one tongue is enough for a woman.

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said a tip to a gentleman. "You needn't wonder—they are in a weak place," replied the gentleman.

An eminent lawyer, in Gt. sgow, once had a client whose name was Widow Tickle. He rose, and commenced to address the Honorable Court in this manner: "Tickle, my client, my Lord," and paused a moment. To judge, who was considered a wag, broke in after this ludicrous style: "Ye man, tickle her yerself, Mr. McLaughlin; its no the business of this Court to tickle your client, my bar-moon

When Sir Thomas Parkes was pleading against Dr. Sachervell, the doctor said to him, "I shall pray God to forgive you." "And while your hand is in," said Sir Thomas, "remember yourself, good doctor!"

"Boy, didn't you let off that gun?" exclaimed an excited school master.

"Yes, master"

"Well, what do you think I will do to you?"

"Why, let me off"

A son of the Emerald Isle, riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that his horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his shoulders, and again mounted, saying, "it is better that I should carry the potatoes, as I am fresher than the poor beast."

A lover received the following note, accompanied by a bouquet of flowers:—"Deer, —I send you by the boy a bucket of flurs — They is like my love for u. The nite shade ments keep dark. The bog lenil mones I am your slave. R is is red and posis pail; my luv for u shall never tal:."

**HOW TO CURE HAMS**—When the ham is salted, place the shank down, and always keep it in the same position while salting and smoking. By this method the juice or moisture of the flesh are retained. Hams so cured are much better and moister and will keep any reasonable length of time.